

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LD.

The report of the board of directors to be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Company's Hotel, on the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., is as follows:—
The directors now beg to submit their report for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1902.

ACCOUNTS.
The profit on working account amounted to \$116,370.84, as compared with \$125,101.02 for corresponding period of 1901, being a decrease of \$8,730.08.
The profit and loss account, including the sum of \$377.49 brought forward from 31st December, 1901, shows a credit balance of \$112,486.05, which your directors propose to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 12 per cent. for the half year	\$72,000.00
To write off from value of furniture and fixtures	10,000.00
To transfer to repairs and renewals account	10,000.00
To add to reserve fund	5,000.00
To write off from value of steam-launch	1,000.00
To carry forward to new account	14,486.05
Total	\$112,486.05

DIRECTORS.
Mr. W. Parfitt has been granted twelve months' leave of absence, and his place has been taken by Mr. W. Hunter. The directors who were appointed by shareholders at the annual meeting of 1901, are:—
Messrs. H. U. Jeffries and A. B. Lowe, who offer themselves for re-election.

EDWARD ORROR, Chairman.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1902.

The accounts are as follows:—
BALANCE-SHEET.
30th June, 1902.

Capital	£500,000.00
1,000 shares of £50 each (fully paid up)	500,000.00
1,000 mortgage debentures of £50 each, authorized, issued at \$500	500,000.00
Less 500 debts, not issued	(500,000.00)
Total	\$500,000.00

Reserve fund	\$25,000.00
Unpaid dividends	21,452.22
Deposits and other accounts	2,879.24
Profit and loss account	112,486.05
Total	\$112,486.05

Land and buildings as per last report	\$701,445.57
Marine lot No. 3 and remaining portion of Marine lot No. 3	372,045.90
Remaining portion of Marine lot No. 3	308,106.29
Prize claimant	21,310.77
Total	\$1,383,908.53

Stock of linen, crockery and glassware	\$4,306.96
Stock of wines, provisions, household supplies, and stationery	30,551.78
Shares in public companies	7,693.81
Licences attaching to half-year ending 31st December, 1902	4,247.47
Fire insurance and other accounts	1,752.75
Steam-launch	\$13,100.00
Less written off, as recommended in last report	(2,100.00)
Total	\$51,057.97

Debts due to the company	\$72,000.00
To the directors	10,000.00
To the reserve fund	5,000.00
To the repairs and renewals account	1,000.00
To the steam-launch	1,000.00
Total	\$89,000.00

By balance from 31st Dec. 1901	\$24,477.40
Less dividend at 12 per cent.	(72,000.00)
Loss transferred to reserve fund	5,000.00
Less transferred to repairs and renewals account	10,000.00
Less written off from value of furniture and fixtures	10,000.00
Less written off from value of steam-launch	1,000.00
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CHURCH SERVICES.
ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.
St. Bartholomew's Day.
24th August, 10th Sunday after Trinity.
Morning 11 A.M.
Responses: Tallis; Veni, Veni, Veni; Psalms, Canticles, and Travers; Te Deum, Credo, Gloria and Kyrie; Benediction, Trunkbook in G. Hymns, 432 and 277; Offertory Hymn, 419.
Evening 8 P.M.
Responses: Tallis; Psalms, Fitzpatrick; Naves, Rimbaud and Hindle; Magnificat, Matthews in B (8th M.); Nino; Dinkels, Baker in C (20th M.); Hymns, 430 (1st M.), 240, and 431; Vesper Hymn, Steane.

HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the monthly meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce held in the Chamber Room, City Hall, on Tuesday, 12th Aug., 1902, at 4 p.m., present:—Hon. C. S. Sharp (Chairman), Mr. W. Poate (Vice-Chairman), Hon. C. W. Dickson, Messrs. A. Haupt, E. A. Hewett, N. A. Sides, J. R. M. Smith, H. E. Tomkins, Hon. R. Shewan (ex-officio), and A. B. Lowe (Secretary).

MINUTES.
The minutes of the monthly meeting of the 24th ultimo and of the special meeting of the 22nd ultimo were read and confirmed.

FROM-WARNINGS.
Read letter from the Colonial Secretary dated 31st ultimo, enclosing report from the Acting Director of the Kowloon Observatory, in reply to the Chamber's letter of 4th ultimo.

A letter was also read, which had been addressed to the Chamber by eight masters of Chinese coast steamers, from Swatow on 4th instant, complaining of the inadequate storm-warnings issued by the Kowloon Observatory.

Some discussion followed and it was decided to address the Government again in the matter.

PROPOSED LICENSING OF PILOTS.
Read letter from the Colonial Secretary of 16th ult. stating that the Officer Administering the Government had had under consideration the report, forwarded by the Chamber on 18th June last, on this subject, but that he cannot see his way to adopt the suggestion of the Chamber, as he considers it would place the Harbour Master or other Government officer in an entirely false position if he had to give certificates for qualifications which such officer could not test.

In the discussion which followed it was pointed out that other ports on the China coast were able to control the pilots, and it was eventually agreed to refer the Government's reply to the sub-committee, Messrs. E. A. Hewett, A. Haupt, and W. Poate, who originally drew up the report of the Chamber on the subject.

CHINESE STEWARDS TO PHILIPPINES.
The following letter was read:—
Colonial Secretary's Office, 1st August, 1902.

Sir, I am directed to acquaint you for the information of the Chamber of Commerce that after careful consideration of your letter of the 18th ultimo, with its enclosures, the Officer Administering the Government regrets that he does not see his way to adopt the suggestions to increase the heavy penalties already imposed by law on stewards and those who aid and abet them.

2. His Excellency is, however, addressing the authorities in Manila, to ask them to adopt measures by which may be avoided the heavy penalties imposed on British ships upon which stewards are found after every reasonable effort had been made to prevent the shipping of such stewards, or in which Chinese found at large in Manila allege that they have been imported. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant.

F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary.
THE SECRETARY.
Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

The CHAIRMAN said pending the result of the Government's negotiations with the authorities in Manila, nothing further could be done. Information, however, had reached the Committee from the Colonial Secretary that Governor Taft would shortly be passing through the Colony, and if he would consent to receive a deputation from the Chamber on this matter it would give a favourable opportunity for representing the case.

NEW CHINESE IMMIGRATION ORDINANCE.
In reply to the Chamber's letter of 21st ult. to the Government suggesting that the detention of the emigrants in the boarding houses might be reduced from 48 to 24 hours and stating that the Chamber did not support the boarding house keepers' petition in other respects, a letter was read from the Colonial Secretary stating that His Excellency, the Officer Administering the Government, did not approve of an amendment to the Ordinance as suggested, and pointed out that the petitioners had indicated that they now had no desire to have curtailed the period of 48 hours laid down in the Ordinance.

ATTEMPT TO IMPOSE LKIN AND BATTERY TAX ON YAKS IMPORTED INTO CANTON BY BRITISH STEAMERS.
In accordance with the decision come to at the last meeting, a letter was addressed to H. B. M. Consul-General at Canton asking for information on this subject. His reply, dated 14th ult., was read stating that recently the Lkin authorities had issued a proclamation claiming import by steamers in the hands of Canton agents, and that the Chamber had hitherto been doing what was brought into Canton by junk and passing through the Hoppo's Office. It was explained to the Vicecity that the nationality of the importer was immaterial and a request was made to the Vicecity for the withdrawal of the proclamation and issue of one clearly setting forth the rights of importers under the Treaty.

A letter was read dated 11th inst. addressed to H. B. M. Consul-General pointing out the unsatisfactory state of affairs disclosed by his letter and asking whether the position of matters still remained the same as disclosed by his letter.

The CHAIRMAN said that he had heard that the Vicecity had since given way, but so far no official confirmation was to hand.

HONGKONG POLICE COURT.

Friday, 22nd August.
Before Mr. F. A. HAZELAND (Police Magistrate).

DARING THEFT.
About a quarter to seven o'clock on Thursday evening two European ladies were going up Battery Path near the Cathedral in chairs, when one of them was made the victim of a daring theft. The chairs had been put down to allow of the tops being put on, and a re-start had just been made when a Chinaman of the coolie class, shielding his face from recognition by holding one hand in front of it, made a dash at the lady in question and with the other hand snatched away her gold watch and chain, valued at £4. Immediately on seeing what had taken place, the chair-coolies set off in pursuit of the thief, who was caught by one of them, after a smart run, near Lo House Street, and given into police custody.

After hearing the evidence, his Worship passed the exemplary sentence of six months' hard labour, 14 days of which will be spent in solitary confinement. The prisoner is also to receive two whippings of 20 strokes each.

HEAVY EXCESS OF STROKES.
On the 20th inst., at 2.15 p.m., that energetic and useful member of the water police, Constable Connolly, was on duty in the harbour in a rowing boat when he saw a launch heavily laden with passengers making for Gibbs' wharf, on the Hongkong side of the harbour, and seeing where the launch was making for he hastened and got to the wharf first. Jumping out, he blew his whistle, and had an Indian constable ready to assist him when the launch's passengers were disembarking. P.C. Connolly made them pass one by one between him and the Indian and they counted no less than 174 people, 79 in excess of the number allowed by the licence, which provided for the carrying of 95 passengers.

The defendant, who is represented by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, solicitor, was remanded until to-day at noon.

BEFORE MR. J. H. KEMP (ACTING POLICE MAGISTRATE).
THEFT FROM AN HOSPITAL.
Chau Lok Hing, unemployed, was convicted of breaking into and entering the Netherland Hospital and stealing therefrom four silk jackets of the value of \$26, the property of the late Mr. J. J. D. Stephens, solicitor, who was remanded until to-day at noon.

THE TROUBLE IN NORTH SIAM.
The *Siam Observer* of the 11th inst. writes:—
The latest available news from the North is, we are glad to say, generally of a reassuring nature. The report which we mentioned a few days ago that Lakhon had been taken and set fire to by the Siamers was repudiated by Captain Johnson and his gendarmes with a loss, to the Siamers of some fifty killed, and since then there have not been any further reports. On the 10th Mr. Archer, the British Charge, received a telegram from Mr. Booklet, Consul at Chiangmai, stating that news had just been received from Lakhon that the latter place had been attacked and the Siamers had been repulsed. Nothing more was heard till yesterday morning when the other half of the same telegram was received. It intimated that people in Chiangmai thought that they themselves were in some danger, and further, that it might be advisable for Europeans in Lakhon to come over to Chiangmai, where a sort of committee of defence was being organized. It appears now, however, that Lakhon has been successfully defended, and that the danger must have been exaggerated. We learn that a telegram dated from Chiangmai on the 10th inst. has been received from Phra Chanyang, the Chief Judge of the Siamese Court at Chiangmai. This message states that up to that date there had been no attack and no apprehension of an attack by the Shan duncations is now restored right through to Chiangmai, though there may be some delay in the transmission of messages.

Lakhon is considered a fairly strong and defensible place as against any attack which the Shans would be able to make.

WHAT GERMANY PURCHASED FROM SPAIN IN OCEANIA.
In a recently published supplement to the *Deutsches Kolonialblatt* we find some interesting official reports on some of the islands forming part of the purchase of the various groups in Oceania made by Germany from Spain a few years ago for the nice little sum of 20 million marks, or about one million pounds sterling.

Governor Fritz, reporting on the northern Mariana or Ladrones Islands, states that the greater part of them are merely volcanic rocks. Some of the islands have been leased to traders for the production of copra (dried coconut), as for instance, Alamoguan, which produces about 50 tons of copra per annum. The island of Pagan, the largest of the volcanic islands, and which is also leased, has a volcano whose summit is always wrapped in a smoke cloud. Other active volcanoes are found in the island of Asongson and Umasa, while the island of Agrigan possesses an extinct volcano about 250 metres or 2400 feet high.

Another report speaks of a visit of Governor Benito of Yap (Caroline Islands) to Palao, one of the Pelew or Palao islands, as being much more productive than Yap, and only the great rapacity of the various chiefs there have kept it back from greater development. On some of the other islands Governor Benito found a number of caves containing large deposits of guano. In the island of Koror plantations of coconuts and coffee-trees have been established, and being also grown there, Japanese settlers in the Pelew islands have started the planting and cultivation of indigo, which is said to promise good results. According to the latest census there are in the Pelew islands 6 Europeans, 43 Chamorros, 23 Japanese, and 3,748 Palaoes.—*Commercial Intelligence.*

THE PUNJAB PLAGUE SCHEME.

Fuller details of the Punjab plague-inoculation scheme of which we wrote on Thursday will be found below. We are indebted for the report to the *Times of India*.

Subject to sanction by the Secretary of State, the Government of India have just sanctioned a great project, submitted by the Punjab Government, for grappling with the plague epidemic on wholesale lines during the ensuing cold weather. The rapidity with which the disease has spread abroad in the Punjab, and the wide extent of its depredations have forced upon the provincial authorities the conviction that if anything is to be done at all to prevent tens of thousands of lives being sacrificed next winter, it must be done boldly on a scale of unprecedented magnitude. In 1899-1900 the plague in the Punjab was confined to two British districts and one Native State, and it caused 530 deaths; in 1900-1 it spread to seven British districts and two Native States, causing 6,399 deaths; in 1901-2 it extended into 23 British districts and nine Native States and caused 200,000 deaths. All that could be done, with compulsory enforcement of plague measures, to check each local outbreak as it occurred and to prevent it from being carried to uninfected places has been done; but for the most part the obstructive attitude of the ignorant masses has led the Government to desist from active interference, and to wait and watch hoping that the people would gradually learn to avoid the worst of the facilities for medical treatment, disinfection and inoculation placed before them. Even in doing no more than this, however, provincial resources have been severely strained to supply the officers required, particularly in the medical department; and the expenditure incurred has run to many lakhs of rupees. For the moment the disease has become dormant under seasonal influences, but false hopes must not be indulged in that the province will be spared another disastrous recurrence when the present period of high temperature is over.

ANOTHER EPIDEMIC FEARED.
Indeed it is almost certain that a few months hence, if nothing be done in the meantime, the infection will burst into greater activity than ever, and that the dislocation of the business of the Province, the sacrifice of life and the strain imposed on the administration will be even more severe than in the dreadful plague season which is just drawing to a close. The prospect of one of the gravest apprehensions, not only for the Punjab, but also for the whole of India. From the centre of the province the plague has shown a tendency to spread to its farthest confines in all directions—to Umballa and Karnal in the south-east, to Bahawalpur State and Mainwali in the south-west, Patna State and Ferozepore in the middle south, and to Gujrat and Shalpur in the north. It has also found a footing in the Hill States near Simla at Malerganj and Dharmpur. In this way the progress of the next cold season threatens not only the Punjab itself, but the United Provinces, the Rajputana States, the new Frontier Provinces and the numerous hill States bordering the Punjab on the north. Such an extension of the epidemic next season could only be regarded as one step in a still wider extension in the future, embracing the whole of Northern and Central India, and giving the disease a firm hold upon the country that its check by any means of the Government can possibly contain will be entirely out of the question. It is with a full appreciation of the gravity of the situation, and with the strongest opinion that no efforts or expense should be spared in adopting any plan of campaign holding out hope of success, that the Punjab Government has formulated the following proposals.

METHODS WHICH FAIL.
The measures which it is possible to take are limited by the present extent of the disease in the Punjab, by the policy of non-interference enunciated last year by the Government of India, by the resources of men and money available for plague work, and by the attitude of the people. Severe legislation under the strict conditions of the question is now, entirely out of the question. Evacuation of infected centres is not sufficiently strong in its favour to secure complete evacuation: there is the fear of losing property left in evacuated houses, there is the necessity of tending cattle, and there is the dislike of exposure (away from the door of the village) to rain, dust, etc., and the extreme heat and cold. It is true that a very slight amount of compulsory measures suffices to turn the scale in favour of effective evacuation, but no return to compulsory methods is regarded as permissible. Disinfection, too, must be put on one side, because it is useless unless done with strong chemicals, which the people dislike, and because in any case it is rendered nugatory if other precautions are neglected. Moreover, the millions of houses in the new infected districts of the Punjab make a thorough measure of universal disinfection a physical impossibility. The cordoning off of villages is a measure that might succeed where plague was necessarily carried from village to village by personal contact, but experience goes to show that once a place has been infected, the disease after disappearing may reappear quite spontaneously, due no doubt to unobserved survival in some mysteriously latent form and inasmuch as thousands of villages have now taken the infection a sudden spontaneous recurrence of plague over half the province is like to occur as soon as these conditions favourable thereto arrive. There remains only inoculation.

THE VALUE OF INOCULATION.
The Punjab Government considers that the experience which has been gained of the protective effects of inoculation, and the practical ability which has been proved of inducing the people of the Punjab to submit to it extensively in anticipation of an outbreak of plague, point to inoculation as a measure on which considerable hope and reliance may be placed. The Indian Plague Commission came to the conclusion that inoculation exercises an effect on the spreading of plague, but also in reducing the risk of death in plague cases; and they doubted whether, in the absence of special inducements, a large proportion of the population could be inoculated in anticipation of an epidemic. The experience of the Punjab has confirmed the conclusion of the Commission as to the benefit of inoculation, and in the opinion of the Punjab Government has also shown that those benefits are not so generally understood that a large proportion of the population of infected districts can be induced to submit to inoculation in such a way and in such numbers as to make the provision of special facilities for the making of special efforts 50,000 persons submitted to the operation in the Punjab in spite of the fact that harvest work made inoculation inconvenient to many, and that the epidemic was approaching with the period of its decline was well advanced.

The people look forward with confidence, if the people are properly prepared for it, and are afforded an opportunity of receiving inoculation at the hands of medical practitioners whom they can trust, the Punjab Government is confident that a very large proportion of the population of infected tracts can be inoculated in anticipation of the next outbreak of plague. It is true that the protection afforded by inoculation is not absolute, and that there is some possibility of the measure not being adopted by as many people as could be desired, but the opinion is held that the Government is bound to provide the people of infected places with facilities for inoculation. The point therefore now is to consider by what agency and at what cost this can be done.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.
Operations, if undertaken, will be controlled by Captain Wilkinson, I.M.S., Chief Plague Medical Officer of the Punjab. Twenty-three districts of the Punjab have been infected during the plague season just ended. In nine of these districts very few deaths have hitherto occurred, and the people are not yet ripe for inoculation. In the remaining thirteen districts it is proposed to carry out a great campaign of universal voluntary inoculation. In these thirteen districts there are fourteen big towns, including Delhi, and it has been estimated that all the inoculation which will be required among the urban population can be done by the ordinary medical officers who are regularly posted to towns, with the assistance of only two extra European medical officers and seven temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons. The total population of these fourteen big towns is about one million, and it is hoped to inoculate at least half a million. The rural population of the thirteen districts numbers about ten million persons, and the operations contemplated by the Punjab Government require for their success the condition that it should be possible to inoculate about two-thirds of this population in five months, from the beginning of September next to the end of January, 1903.

THE STAFF REQUIRED.
It is essential that the arrangements made should admit of 6,500,000 inoculations being performed within five months. It is, therefore, evident that the existing medical staff must be strengthened by the donation to plague duty of I. M. S. officers and by the temporary engagement of special medical men. It is calculated that each inoculator will perform an average of 700 operations per day on twenty-four working days of a month; that is a total of 84,000 in five months. In order, therefore, to perform 6,500,000 inoculations in rural parts a staff will be required equal to 77 full-time inoculators. It is considered advisable to employ as few natives as possible, and none of a grade below that of Assistant Surgeon. The people do not trust native medical officers of a grade below that of Assistant Surgeon, and it has not unfrequently happened that when, on the invitation of a village, an Assistant Surgeon has been sent to inoculate the inhabitants, inoculation at his hands has been refused and afterwards eagerly accepted from the hands of European medical officers. Arrangements can be made to depute as whole-time inoculating officers, ten members of the I.M.S. at present serving in the Punjab. It is considered very desirable that each of the thirteen districts in question should be in charge of an officer of the I.M.S., and in order to arrange this and to have a full reserve of officers five more members of the I.M.S. will need to be deputed from elsewhere in India to the Punjab for seven months. Experience of the country and knowledge of the native language will obviously give officers of the I.M.S. a considerable advantage over medical practitioners brought out fresh from England on temporary engagements as inoculators. Thirty-five other full-time inoculators will be required from other sources besides two extra European medical men. The Government of India has been exhausted in India the only way of meeting this requirement is to obtain 37 temporary medical officers from England.

THE COST OF THE SCHEME.
It is proposed to offer to each medical practitioner in England who will accept a temporary engagement for nine months as inoculator pay of Rs. 750 per annum with first-class passage out and home, and with travelling expenses when journeying on plague duty in the Punjab. This will cost about three lakhs of rupees. The prophylactic fluid and its carriage will cost about two lakhs of rupees, and a special establishment of clerks, compounders, chapratis, and khaltas will be required, and a further large outlay will be incurred in providing camp equipage, inoculating instruments, and the like. Altogether the whole cost of the campaign is estimated at Rs. 804,000. Including other plague measures the total expenditure of the year will amount to Rs. 986,400 and to meet this demand the Punjab Government will need assistance from the Imperial Government to the extent of Rs. 548,000.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE EFFORT.
The concluding argument by which these proposals are clinched, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, is vigorous. It is pointed out that during the five years since the outbreak of plague, there has been only one really bad year, and yet the total expenditure to date exceeds thirteen lakhs of rupees. Unless it is possible to check the epidemic by some extraordinary effort, plague may be expected to increase rather than to decline in future. The provincial and local funds will thus be called upon to meet constantly increasing demands on account of plague expenditure, and for this reason alone it is well worth while to make any effort that gives a reasonable hope of checking the disease and relieving the strain on the provincial and local finances. Further responsibility for declining to make such an effort while it is possible, is grave, in view of the fact that the continued existence of plague in the Punjab means a large part, if not the whole, of the Indian continent. A repeated outbreak of plague in the Punjab as severe as that which has just been experienced, and the spread of plague beyond the borders of the Punjab, will not only result in a large increase of plague expenditure, both inside and outside the province, but will result also in ultimate loss of revenue due to disorganization and the decline of trade and industries, and to the remission of land revenue which must follow widespread scarcity of labour arising from the depopulation of the infected tracts. There is also the military consideration that the chief recruiting tracts of the Punjab are included in the districts where a recurrence of plague next cold weather must be expected to be especially virulent if nothing is done. Large sums are spent without hesitation in relieving the people of famines, and it is at least as desirable to relieve the people of plague. Moreover, it is urgently necessary to prevent plague from spreading beyond the north-west border of India, as such a spread must be followed by a further spread by land, to the great danger of Europe.

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17A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
FEW DOORS EAST OF HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1902.

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It is proposed to offer to each medical practitioner in England who will accept a temporary engagement for nine months as inoculator pay of Rs. 750 per annum with first-class passage out and home, and with travelling expenses when journeying on plague duty in the Punjab. This will cost about three lakhs of rupees. The prophylactic fluid and its carriage will cost about two lakhs of rupees, and a special establishment of clerks, compounders, chapratis, and khaltas will be required, and a further large outlay will be incurred in providing camp equipage, inoculating instruments, and the like. Altogether the whole cost of the campaign is estimated at Rs. 804,000. Including other plague measures the total expenditure of the year will amount to Rs. 986,400 and to meet this demand the Punjab Government will need assistance from the Imperial Government to the extent of Rs. 548,000.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE EFFORT.
The concluding argument by which these proposals are clinched, says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, is vigorous. It is pointed out that during the five years since the outbreak of plague, there has been only one really bad year, and yet the total expenditure to date exceeds thirteen lakhs of rupees. Unless it is possible to check the epidemic by some extraordinary effort, plague may be expected to increase rather than to decline in future. The provincial and local funds will thus be called upon to meet constantly increasing demands on account of plague expenditure, and for this reason alone it is well worth while to make any effort that gives a reasonable hope of checking the disease and relieving the strain on the provincial and local finances. Further responsibility for declining to make such an effort while it is possible, is grave, in view of the fact that the continued existence of plague in the Punjab means a large part, if not the whole, of the Indian continent. A repeated outbreak of plague in the Punjab as severe as that which has just been experienced, and the spread of plague beyond the borders of the Punjab, will not only result in a large increase of plague expenditure, both inside and outside the province, but will result also in ultimate loss of revenue due to disorganization and the decline of trade and industries, and to the remission of land revenue which must follow widespread scarcity of labour arising from the depopulation of the infected tracts. There is also the military consideration that the chief recruiting tracts of the Punjab are included in the districts where a recurrence of plague next cold weather must be expected to be especially virulent if nothing is done. Large sums are spent without hesitation in relieving the people of famines, and it is at least as desirable to relieve the people of plague. Moreover, it is urgently necessary to prevent plague from spreading beyond the north-west border of India, as such a spread must be followed by a further spread by land, to the great danger of Europe.

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off. I have spent pounds in other remedies, but they
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bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.**

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & CO.,
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Hongkong, 21st April 1897. [118]

[PUBLISHED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.]

THE SEVEN SECRETS,
BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX
(Author of "Purple and Fine Lines," "Whose
Findeth a Wife," "The Court of Honour,"
"If Sinners Entice Thee," &c., &c.)

[COPYRIGHT.]
CHAPTER X.
WHICH PUZZLES THE DOCTORS.

At the inquest held in the big upstairs room
of the Star and Garter Hotel at Kew Bridge
there was a crowded attendance. By this time
the public excitement had risen to fever heat.
It had by now become a matter of course that
the post-mortem was to be held in the big
dining-room of the hotel, and the public had
gathered there in great numbers.

The coroner, seated at the table at the head
of the room, took the usual formal evidence
of identification, writing down the deposition upon
separate sheets of time foolscap.

Saunders Short was the first witness of impor-
tance, and those in the room listened breathlessly
to the story of how his alarm clock had
awakened him at two o'clock; how he had risen
as usual and gone to his master's room, only to
discover him dead.

"You noticed no sign of a struggle?" inquired
the coroner, looking sharply up at the witness.
"None, sir," replied the witness, "My master
was lying on his side, and except for the stain of blood
which attracted my attention it looked as though he
had died in his sleep."

"And what did you do?"
"I raised the alarm," answered Short; and
then he went on to describe how he switched
on the electric light, rushed downstairs, seized
the knife hanging in the hall, opened one of
the back doors and rushed outside.

"I thought that someone might be lurking in
the garden," the man replied, a trifle lamely.
The solicitor of Mrs. Courtney's family, to
whom she had sent asking him to be present on
her behalf, rose at this juncture and addressing
the coroner, said:

"I should like to put a question to the witness,
sir. I represent the deceased's family."
"As you wish," replied the coroner. "But do
you consider such a course wise at this stage of
the inquiry? There must be an adjournment."
He understood the coroner's objection, and
acquiescing, quickly sat down.

Nurse Kate and the cook were called, and
afterwards Ethelwynn who, dressed in black and
wearing a veil, looked pale and fragile as she
drew off her glove in order to take the oath.

As she stood there her eyes met for an instant;
then she turned towards her questioner, bracing
herself for the ordeal.

"When did you last see the deceased alive?"
asked the coroner, after the usual formal inquiry
as to her name and connection with the family.
"At five o'clock in the evening," Dr. Boyd
visited him, and found him much better. After
the doctor had gone I went upstairs and
found the nurse with him, giving him his
medicine. He was still sitting before the fire."

"Was he in his usual spirits?"
"Quite."
"What was the character of your conver-
sation with him?" I understand that Mrs.
Courtney, your sister, was out at the time.
Did he remark upon her absence?"

"Yes. He said it was a wet night, and he
hoped she would not take cold, for she was often
so careless of herself."

"The coroner bent to his paper and wrote
down her reply.

"And you did not see him alive again?"
"No."
"You entered the room after he was dead, I
presume?"

"No. I—I had the courage," she faltered.
"You told me that he was dead—that he had
been stabbed to the heart."

Again the coroner bent to his writing. What
I wondered, would those present think if I pro-
duced the little piece of stained chamois which
I kept wrapped in tissue paper and hidden in
my fuse-box.

To them it, of course, seemed quite natural
that a delicate woman should hesitate to view a
murdered man. But if they knew of my dis-
covery they would not let that be an admi-
rable excuse—that her horror of the dead was
a feigned, and that she was not telling the truth,
I, who knew her countenance so well, saw even
through her veil how agitated she was, and with
what desperate resolve she was concealing the
awful anxiety consuming her.

"One witness has told us that the deceased
was very afraid of burglars," observed the
coroner. "Had he ever spoken to you on this
subject?"

"Often. At his country-house some years
ago a burglary was committed and one of the
burglars fired at him but missed him. I think
that unnerved him, for he always kept a loaded
revolver in a drawer of a table beside his bed.
In addition to this he had electrical contrivances
attached to the windows, so as to ring an alarm."

"But it appears they did not ring," said the
coroner, quickly.

"They were out of order, the servants tell
me. The bells had been silent for a fortnight
or so."

"It seems probable then, that the murderer
knew of that," remarked Dr. Diplock, again
writing with his scratchy quill. "Turning to
the solicitor, he asked, 'Have you any ques-
tions to put to the witness?'"

"None," was the response.

And then the woman whom I had loved so
tenderly and well turned and re-seated herself.
She glanced across at me. Did she read my
thoughts?

Her glances was a glance of triumph.
Medical evidence was next taken, Sir Bernard
Eyton being the first witness. He gave his
opinion in his habitual sharp, snappy voice,
 terse and to the point.

In technical language he explained the dis-
ease from which his patient had been suffering,
and proceeded to describe the result of
the post-mortem.

"That seems very remarkable," exclaimed
the coroner, himself a surgeon of no mean
repute, laying down his pen and regarding
the physician with interest suddenly aroused.

"Have you ever seen a similar wound in your
experience, Sir Bernard?"

"Never!" was the reply. "My friends,
Doctor Boyd and Doctor Farmer, were with
me, and we are agreed that it is utterly im-
possible that the cardiac injuries I have
described could have been caused by the external
wound."

"Then how were they caused?" asked the
coroner.

"I cannot tell."
There was no cross-examination. I followed,
merely corroborating what my chief had said.
Then, after the police surgeon had given his
evidence, Dr. Diplock turned to the twelve Kew
testimony, and was summoned and sworn
as jurymen, and addressing them said:

"I think, gentlemen, you have heard suffi-

cient to show you that this is a more than
usually serious case. There are certain ele-
ments both extraordinary and mysterious, and
that being so I would suggest an adjournment,
in order that the police should be enabled to
make further enquiries into the matter. The
deceased was a gentleman whose philanthropy
was probably well known to you all, and we
must all deeply regret that he should have
come to such a sudden and tragic end. You
may, of course, come to a verdict to-day if you
wish, but I would strongly urge an adjourn-
ment—until, say, this day week."

The jury conferred for a few moments, and
after a me whispering the foreman, a grocer at
Kew Bridge, announced that his fellow-jury-
men acquiesced in the coroner's suggestion, and
the public rose and slowly left, more puzzled
than ever.

Ambler Jevons had been present, sitting at
the back of the room, and in order to avoid the
others we lunched together at an obscure
public-house in Brentford, on the opposite side
of the Thames to Kew Gardens. It was the
only place we could discover, save the hotel
where the inquest had been held, and we had no
desire to be interrupted, for during the inquiry
he had passed me a scrap of paper upon which
he had written an earnest request to see me
alone afterwards.

Therefore, when I had seen Ethelwynn into
a cab, and had bade farewell to Sir Bernard and
received certain private instructions from him,
we walked together into the narrow, rather
dirty High Street of Brentford, the country
town of Middlesex.

"The inn we entered was close to a soap-work-
s, and from which it was not conducive to a
good appetite, but we obtained a room to our-
selves and ate our meal of cold beef almost in
silence.

"I was up early this morning," Ambler
observed at last. "I was at Kew at eight
o'clock."

"Why?"
"In the night an idea struck me, and when
such ideas occur I always seek to put them
promptly into action."

"What was the idea?" I asked.
"I thought about that safe in the old man's
bed-room," he replied, laying down his knife and
fork and looking at me.

"What about it? There's surely nothing
extraordinary in a man having a safe in his
room?"

"No. But there's something extraordinary
in the key of the safe being missing," he said.
"I thought this morning I went down to Kew,
and finding a key, a considerable one, I made
a thorough search through the place. In the
dead man's room I naturally expected to find it,
and after nearly a couple of hours searching in
every nook and every crack I succeeded. It
was hidden in the mould of a small pot fern,
standing in the corridor outside the room."

"You examined the safe, then?"
"No, I didn't. There might be money and
valuable things within, and I had no right to open
it without the presence of a witness. I re-
mained for a couple of hours, waiting for a
man to accompany me. We'll go
there after luncheon and examine its contents."

"But the executors might have something to
say regarding such an action," I remarked.

"Executors be hanged! I saw them this
morning, a couple of dry-as-dust old fossil-
city men. I think, who only think of house pro-
perty and dividends. Our duty is to solve this
mystery. The executors can have their turn,
old chap, when we're finished. At present they
haven't the key, or any notion where it is. It
is one of them mentioned it, and said he supposed
it was in the widow's possession."

"Well," I remarked, "I must say that I
don't half like the idea of turning out a safe
without the presence of the executors."

"Police enquiries come before executors' in-
ventories," he replied. "They'll get their inn-
ings all in good time. The house is, at present,
in the occupation of the police, and nobody
there save our friend."

"Have you told Thorpe?"
"No. He's gone up to Scotland Yard to
make his report. He'll probably be down again
this afternoon. Let's finish and take the ferry
across."

Thus persuaded I drained my ale, and to-
gether we went down to the ferry, landing at
Kew Gardens, and crossing there until we
emerged by the Victoria Gate, almost opposite
the house of mystery.

There were still letters outside, men, women
and children, who lounged in the vicinity, staring
blankly up at the drawn blinds. A constable
in uniform admitted us. He had his lunch,
a pot of beer and some bread and cheese which
his wife had probably brought him, on the
dining-room table, and we had disturbed him
with his month full.

He was the same man whom Ambler Jevons
had seen in the morning, and as we entered he
saluted, saying—

"Inspector Thorpe has left a message for
you, sir. He'll be back from the Yard about
half-past three, and would very much like to
see you."

"Do you know why he wants to see me?"
"It appears, sir, that one of the witnesses
who gave evidence this morning is missing."

"Missing?" he cried, pricking up his ears.
"Who's missing?"

"The manservant, sir. My sergeant told me
an hour ago that as soon as the man had given
evidence he went out, and was seen hurrying
towards Gunpowder station. They believe
he's absconded."

I exchanged significant glances with my com-
panion, but neither of us uttered a word.
Ambler gave vent to his habitual grunt of
disaffection, and then led the way upstairs.

The body had been removed from the room in
which it had been found, but the bed was dis-
turbed. When inside the apartment, he
turned to me calmly, saying:

"There seems something in Thorpe's theory
regarding that fellow Short, after all."

"If he has really absconded, it is an admis-
sion of guilt," I remarked.

"Most certainly," he replied. "It's a
suspicious circumstance, in any case, that he
did not remain until the conclusion of the
inquiry."

"We pulled the chest of drawers, a beautiful
piece of old Sheraton, away from the door of
the safe, and before placing the key in the lock
my companion examined the exterior minutely.
The key was partly rusted, and appeared as
though it had not been used for many months.

Could it be that the assassin was in search of
that key, and been unsuccessful?"

He showed me the artificial manner in which it
had been concealed. The small heavy iron had
been roofed up, and stuck back headlessly into
its pot again. Certainly no one would ever
have thought to search for a safe-key there.

The dampness of the mould had caused the rust,
hence before we could open the iron door we
were compelled to oil the key with some
brilliantine which was discovered on the dead
man's dressing-table.

The interior, we found, was a kind of small
strong-room—built of fire-brick, and lined with
steel. It was filled with papers of all kinds
most carefully arranged.

We drew up a table, and the first packet my
friend handed out was a substantial one of fre-
quent notes, secured by an elastic band beneath
which was a slip on which the amount was
recorded. Securities of various sorts followed,

and then large packets of parchment deeds,
which on examination, we found related to his
Devonshire property and his farms in Cornwall.

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Hongkong, 13th August, 1902. [2170]

FOR SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA AND SAMARANG.

"THEODOR WILLE".
Captain Meyerhoff will be despatched for above ports on THURSDAY, the 26th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to JESSEN & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1902. [2254]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
Captain R. W. Thomson will be despatched as above on or about THURSDAY, the 28th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1902. [2220]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, (ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA.
THE Company's well-known Steamship
Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 30th August, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.
Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transhipment.
Freights will be received at this Office, until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.
For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1902. [1]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
Captain Selby will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 13th September, 1902.
For Freight, apply to MCGREGOR BROS. & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 4th August, 1902. [2160]

SHEWAN TOMES & CO'S NEW YORK LINE.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Steamship
"AFTON" will be despatched for the above port on SATURDAY, the 20th September.
For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1902. [2224]

"GUTHRIE".

Captain "Dabell" will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 4th September, at Noon.
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.
The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.
A Stevedore and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from Australia are available for return by the Steamers of the China Navigation Company and vice versa.
For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1902. [2224]

UNITED STATES AND CHINA JAPAN LINE.

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE FROM JAPAN, CHINA, HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.
TO NEW YORK (VIA SUEZ CANAL).
THE following Steamers will be despatched as above at monthly intervals, carrying Cargo at current rates—
Proposed sailings from HONGKONG:
S.S. "INDRAWATI" 15th Sept., 1902.
S.S. "INDRAWATI" Oct., 1902.
For Freight and further information, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents.
[2260]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Underdesigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with IRVING, CLARK & CO.'S Steam Navigation Co.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight.
For Freight and further particulars, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan. Hongkong, 4th August, 1897.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship
"PRINZESS IRENE".
OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 p.m. on the 19th inst.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 26th inst., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 26th August, at 9.30 a.m., and THURSDAY, the 28th August, at 9.30 a.m.
All Claims must reach us before the 2nd September, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELBOURNE & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 19th August, 1902. [5]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "LOWTHER CASTLE".
FROM NEW YORK, STRAITS AND MANILA.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 3 p.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1902. [2248]

THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.
THE Company's Steamship
"KINTUCK" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 26th inst., at Noon will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company within ten days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon To-day, 20th inst.
DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1902. [2240]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM TRIESTE, Fiume, PORT SAID, ADEN, KARRACHI, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"NIPPON" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, whence delivery may be obtained. Yarn will be landed at Lap-Sap Wan Godown Lot No. 1235-6.
Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.
This Steamer brings Cargo from Trieste ex s.s. Franz Ferdinand.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Office of the undersigned before Noon, on the 27th of August, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 27th of August, will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDBER, WIELER & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1902. [3]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
S.S. "BENVENUE".
FROM LETH, LONDON AND STRAITS.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods undelivered after the 27th inst., will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 10th prox., or they will not be recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst., at 11 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1902. [224]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamship
"CANDIA".
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.
Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 4 p.m. To-morrow, 21st inst.
Goods not cleared by the 27th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate of the damage obtained from the Godown Company who will survey Goods at 11 a.m., on Tuesdays and Fridays. Certificates of damage must be obtained within ten days of the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognized.
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1902. [1]

CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS.

USED FOR OVER 25 YEARS.
IN CASES OF ABOUT 400 LBS. NET WT.
IN TINS OF 5 LBS. NET WT.
Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus Rot, and Dampness.
LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO. Sole Agents for China.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [1810]

BUDWEISER BEER.

EXTRA PALE LAGER IN CLEAR BOTTLES, OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.
ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.
THE LARGEST BREWERY IN THE WORLD.
LEADS IN OUTPUT AND QUALITY.
This Beer is brewed of best Saazer Hops and finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to contain Chemicals in any form.
The Beer is sterilized after being bottled, and full mature age insures its fine condition in any climate. Beautifully bright, seductively sparkling, and perfectly pure.
F. BLACKHEAD & CO., Sole Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd July, 1902. [2930]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.
This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Broussais, Bouchard, Verneux, and others, comes at the present time to be recognized as a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 is a remedy for all the diseases of the urinary system, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 2 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 3 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 4 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 5 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 6 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 7 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 8 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 9 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 10 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 11 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 12 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
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THERAPION No. 14 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 15 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 16 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
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THERAPION No. 25 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 26 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 27 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 28 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
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THERAPION No. 30 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 31 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 32 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 33 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
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THERAPION No. 35 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 36 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
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THERAPION No. 38 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 39 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 40 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
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THERAPION No. 56 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
THERAPION No. 57 is a remedy for all the diseases of the blood, arising from the use of which disease is cured, and the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. It is a powerful irritant of the lower bowels, causing, however, no pain, and the use of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found to be a most valuable remedy, and one which is well adapted for the treatment of all the diseases of the urinary system, and for the relief of all the other well known remedies have been found to be of no use.
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